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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

NUMBER 10

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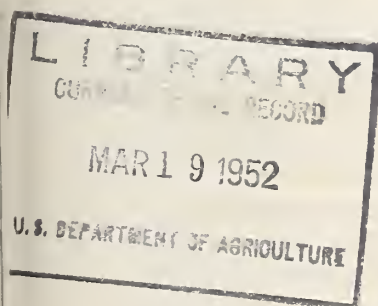
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



L A T E N E W S

The Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (IAPI) will assure producers of flaxseed a higher basic price for their production in 1952-53. According to a recent broadcast by President Peron to the Argentine Republic, the price will be 65.00 pesos per 100 kilograms in bags delivered at Buenos Aires (\$3.30 per bushel converted at the rate of 5 pesos per U.S. dollar). This is an increase of 30 percent from the basic price of 50.00 pesos (\$2.54) that applied to flaxseed from the 1951-52 crop. Since the announcement provided also for increases in the basic prices for wheat and other grains, ranging from 45 to 50 percent from last year, it would appear that flaxseed will be placed at a competitive disadvantage in the interest of expanding grain production.

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The Karachi, Pakistan cotton market, closed on February 23, because of a continued decline in cotton prices, was scheduled for re-opening on March 4.

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Cotton weaving mills in Belgium (only members of the Association were included in the report) were closed during the first week of March. This followed a curtailment of operations that was begun earlier by the cotton spinning mills. The poor demand for cotton textiles on both the domestic and export markets is given as the reason for these moves.

The most recent private estimates of the 1951-52 cotton crop in Uganda place production at about 290,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross) compared with an earlier official estimate of 250,000 bales and the 1950-51 crop of 300,000 bales. A bulk sale agreement concluded recently provides for sale of two-thirds of a crop of 250,000 bales to India and the United Kingdom, and sale of the remainder on the open market. If the crop exceeds 250,000 bales, the additional amount will be divided equally between the bulk sale program and the open market.

(Continued on Page 204)

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

1951 BROAD AND HORSEBEAN PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY ABOVE LAST YEAR

Dry broadbean and horsebean production in 27 countries is estimated at 28 million bags of 100 pounds in the crop-year 1951-52, which is almost the same as the preceding year and 24 percent less than the 36 million-bag average in the prewar period 1935-39.

Production in the 27 countries represents only a fraction of the world total as a number of countries such as Manchuria, Korea, Poland, the Soviet Union and others are excluded for lack of data. Some of these countries are very large producers. For example, Poland in a recent year was reported to have planted almost 460,000 acres.

There are many varieties of these beans, most of them used for food or feed or both. They are an important food item in many countries, particularly in the Far East and in southern Europe. Most of the production in northern Europe is used for livestock feed. They are used for both purposes either green or dry. Possibly the major part is used green, but the figures presented herein are intended to refer only to the dry harvest.

Figures from the 27 countries indicate on the whole that acreage of broad and horsebeans has been declining generally since before the war and the decline seems still to be continuing. There are some exceptions. A few minor producing countries in the Americas, North Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean report increases of acreage since the war. There is only one area in the world where broadbean production is increasing consistently. This is in the Americas. In Europe, Asia and Africa production is decreasing.

Production of these beans is of minor importance in the Americas however. Less than a million bags were reported in the 1951 season in 5 countries. This included Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile and Bolivia. The 1951 production was estimated at 940,000 bags which was more than 50 percent larger than the prewar average production of 600,000 bags. The 1951 area of 175,000 acres was 60 percent above the prewar average.

In Europe, which is the most important of the reporting areas, the 1951 production of 18 million bags was only two-thirds of the prewar average production of 25 million bags. Acreage was also down from 2.7 million acres in prewar to 2.2 million in 1951. Likewise in Asia the 1951 production of 2.4 million bags was only two-thirds of the 3.6 million average production in prewar. Also in Africa the 6.5 million bags produced in 1951 was only 80 percent of the prewar average.

China, for which data are included in the report this year for the first time, reports an upward trend of acreage but production is below prewar. The 64.7 million bags estimated production in 1951 is 3 percent less than the average of 66.5 million bags in the 5-year period 1935-39. Yields per acre in China in 1951 estimated at 870 pounds were 90 pounds or 9 percent less than the average yields of the prewar years.--By Orval E. Goodsell, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

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<u>ASIA</u>												
Iran	100	75	65	69	700	667	662	639	700	500	430	441
Iraq	60	75	12	12	873	940	917	917	524	705	110	110
Japan	80	46	59	65	1,280	1,341	1,003	1,163	1,024	617	592	756
Lebanon	4	4	5	5	425	500	880	880	17	20	44	44
Syria	10	13	59	60	1,200	1,008	710	330	120	131	419	198
Turkey	173	130	112	99	730	679	748	846	1,263	883	838	838
Total	427	343	312	310	943	975	780	770	3,648	2,856	2,433	2,387
<u>AFRICA</u>												
Algeria	75	68	81	65	475	300	354	408	356	204	287	265
Egypt	408	400	331	330	1,598	1,630	1,318	1,515	6,521	6,521	4,363	5,000
French Morocco	150	197	90	90	365	428	458	458	548	844	412	412
Spanish Morocco	10	16	32	30	640	531	675	667	64	85	216	200
Tunisia	71	83	120	100	758	425	882	661	538	353	1,058	661
Total	714	764	654	615	1,124	1,048	969	1,063	8,027	8,007	6,336	6,538
<u>TOTAL, Specified Countries</u>												
	3,939	3,548	3,322	3,307	946	806	837	857	37,263	28,581	27,821	28,343
<u>CHINA</u>												
	6,931	6,935	7,326	7,437	960	947	842	870	66,535	65,675	61,712	64,689

1/ May include some green harvest particularly in the countries reporting high yield per acre.

2/ In case of small acreages, yields are based on unrounded estimates of acreage.

3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the U. S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Years refer to year of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere and include the harvest immediately following in the Southern Hemisphere. Averages are for years stated or for the nearest comparable period. Yields have been calculated on the basis of unrounded estimates of acreage for countries of small production.

WORLD 1951 RAISIN PACK SLIGHTLY BELOW AVERAGE 1/

The preliminary estimate of 1951 raisin production in the 9 leading commercial producing countries is 434,100 short tons (revised) compared with 393,500 tons in 1950 (revised) and 470,200 tons in 1949. The estimate is about 7 percent below the 10-year (1940-49) average of 466,400 tons and 3 percent below the 5-year (1945-49) average of 449,600 tons. The United States estimate of 227,000 tons represents 52 percent of the world total. Declines since October 1951 are now reported for Australia and Spain. The production of currants not included in the above estimate is down slightly from the October estimate and is now 108,100 tons compared with 104,000 tons in 1950. There has been an increase in the estimate for currants in Australia and the Union of South Africa but a decline in Greece.

On February 15, 1952 it was estimated that 58,400 short tons remained in the 8 foreign countries from the 1951 pack or about 28 percent of the pack. A year ago at the same time about 60,500 tons were still on hand or 25 percent of the pack. Turkey was reported to have about 22,000 tons or 11 percent of the 1951 pack. Iran was still holding an estimated 16,500 tons and Greece 14,300 tons.

Exports from the foreign countries to the end of 1951 were estimated to have totalled about 64,000 short tons or 31 percent of the 1951 pack in these countries. To approximately the same date a year earlier about 90,000 tons or 38 percent of the pack had been sold into export outlets. The export of currants from the 3 countries for the same period is estimated to have totalled about 25,200 tons. Australia was the principal exporting country for raisins with about 25,700 tons which was its entire exportable surplus from the 1951 harvest. Turkey was second with 23,594 tons and Greece third with 12,747 tons. United States exports from September 1 to December 31, 1951 totalled 30,083 short tons compared with a 1950-51 season total of only 16,893 tons and 108,689 tons in 1949-50. United States export statistics for the first quarter of 1952 are expected to show a substantial increase over the export figures for the first part of the season.

The 1951-52 export season abroad with the exception of the Southern Hemisphere countries has not been overly active nor successful. The price of raisins in some countries at the start of the season was too high to attract much business. The United States export program also had its effect on the foreign markets. There has been no scarce buying as was the case last year. At present the outlook for the balance of the export season abroad cannot be considered overly bright. Most foreign markets report only light inquiries at present. No doubt the present inventories in producing countries will be considerably reduced before this fall but good sized carry-overs will be on hand in some countries this fall. --By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia			Chile	Greece	Iran
	Argentina	Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1940-49	5,700	9,000	59,300	1,400	22,300	33,200
1945-49	5,300	7,000	50,400	1,000	23,200	32,500
Annual:						
1945	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	33,000
1946	4,400	7,900	57,500	1,300	20,900	35,800
1947	5,000	5,900	44,400	1,000	26,400	22,000
1948	7,200	5,600	64,700	700	25,300	49,500
1949	6,300	5,800	38,600	900	34,100	22,000
1950	5,500	2,700	46,300	1,300	39,400	49,500
1951 2/	5,000	6,500	38,100	900	26,400	54,500
Year	Spain	Union of:		Foreign	United	Total
		Turkey	South			
		(Smyrna)	Africa	total	States	all
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1940-49	8,700	58,000	11,000	208,600	257,800	466,400
1945-49	8,400	64,900	10,300	203,000	246,700	449,700
Annual:						
1945	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	241,000	436,000
1946	6,100	60,500	12,300	206,700	193,000	399,700
1947	11,300	33,000	9,500	158,500	306,000	464,500
1948	6,900	77,000	9,400	246,300	231,500	477,800
1949	9,400	82,500	8,600	208,200	262,000	470,200
1950	10,700	74,800	8,800	239,000	154,500	393,500
1951 2/	11,800	55,000	8,900	207,100	227,000	434,100

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

CURRANTS: Estimated world commercial production, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Greece	South Africa	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:				
1940-49	21,000	75,600	1,000	97,600
1945-49	17,400	73,000	1,100	91,500
Annual:				
1945	19,700	41,800	1,100	62,600
1946	15,700	62,200	1,200	79,100
1947	12,800	84,500	1,000	98,300
1948	20,100	77,000	1,100	98,200
1949	18,800	99,500	1,000	119,300
1950	14,300	88,700	1,000	104,000
1951 1/ 2/	19,800	87,300	1,000	108,100

1/ Revised.

2/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of Foreign Governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATE: Exports of raisins to specified countries
1951-52 with comparisons

(Crop year basis, September-August)

Country of destination	Average				
	1946-47- 1950-51	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	<u>1/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Austria.1.....	1,206	77	0	66	
Belgium.....	3,528	5,535	1,625	2,411	
Denmark.....	79	152	31	117	
Finland.....	22	65	0	867	
France.....	163	220	23	11	
Germany.....	23,630	33,522	3	245	
Ireland.....	1,094	0	0	0	
Netherlands.....	1,962	7,768	1,405	5,271	
Norway.....	6	17	4	17	
Sweden.....	1,230	3,748	6	6	
United Kingdom.....	17,423	37,353	<u>2/</u>	6,861	
Other Europe.....	<u>1,897</u>	<u>5,354</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>2,314</u>	
Total Europe.....	52,240	93,811	4,497	18,186	
Canada.....	8,456	7,094	6,223	6,272	
All other countries..	<u>7,577</u>	<u>7,784</u>	<u>6,173</u>	<u>5,625</u>	
Total.....	68,273	108,689	16,893	30,083	

1/ 4 months, September through December.

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD'S 1951 HOPS CROP PLACED AT RECORD LEVEL

The world's 1951 hops crop is estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at about 155 million pounds compared with 145 million in 1950. This estimate represents the aggregate total for Northern and Southern Hemisphere reporting countries which before the war accounted for more than 94 percent of the world production. No information is available for such producing countries as the Soviet Union and Poland.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF HOPS, AVERAGES 1934-38 and 1945-49, AND ANNUAL 1949-1951 1/

Country	Annual Averages		1950	1951
	1934-38 2/	1945-49		
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Northern Hemisphere				
United States	38,977	52,131	58,351	63,239
Canada	1,612	2,147	2,345	2,138
United Kingdom	28,023	30,886	41,251	35,976
Czechoslovakia 3/	21,462	10,124 4/	9,921	13,779
Germany 5/	20,033 3/	8,527	21,495	26,014
France	4,936	2,706	4,010	4,266
Belgium	2,659	1,515	1,953	2,172
Poland	3,907	6/	6/	6/
Yugoslavia	3,977 7/	2,820	1,299	3,023
Other Europe 8/	296	6/	6/	6/
U.S.S.R.	2,205	6/	6/	6/
Japan	144	246	348	816
Total areas reporting	128,231	111,102	140,973	151,423
	1934-35	1945-46		
	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Southern Hemisphere				
Australia	2,304	2,391 9/	2,792	10/
New Zealand	875	796	1,251	10/
Union of South Africa	6/	226	266	10/
Argentina	6/ 11/	86	132	10/
Total, areas reporting	3,179	3,499	4,441	3,900
World total	131,410	114,601	145,414	155,323

1/ Northern Hemisphere crops harvested in the fall of the year are combined with Southern Hemisphere crops harvested in the early months of the following year. 2/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Volume I, Agricultural Production and Livestock Numbers, Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome, 1947. Prewar totals calculated for territories included in 1937 boundaries. 3/ Average for 4 years. 4/ Unofficial estimate. 5/ Since 1946, the figures apply only to West Germany, which accounts for virtually all of the crop. 6/ Not available. 7/ 1949 only. 8/ Includes Austria, Hungary and Rumania. 9/ Exclusive of Western Australia. 10/ Estimate included in total. 11/ Average for 3 years.

At the estimated level, the 1951 crop probably represents an all-time record. Especially noteworthy are the increases over 1950 production in the United States, Czechoslovakia, Germany, France, Belgium, Yugoslavia and Japan, and the smaller crops in the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Canada. In other countries for which information is available, indications are that the new crop will be somewhat smaller than a year ago.--By Leo J. Schaben, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports. 1/

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

U.S. COPRA, COCONUT OIL IMPORTS DOWN IN 1951; EXPORTS OF COCONUT OIL UP

United States copra and coconut oil imports in 1951 amounted to 449,483 and 56,367 short tons, respectively, or a combined total of 538,954 tons copra equivalent. This is 7 percent less than the combined arrivals in 1950, and only 7 percent above prewar. Although copra imports in 1951 were almost double those of prewar, coconut oil imports amounted to only one-third of the 1935-39 average. Because of duty concessions granted the Philippines under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 and in earlier years, all of the copra and all but 31 tons of the coconut oil imports originated from that country.

Exports of both crude and refined coconut oil from the United States in 1951, in terms of crude oil, totaled 20,103 tons, against 12,470 tons in 1950, 9,356 tons in 1949, and 7,229 tons in prewar. The increase of 61 percent from 1950 occurred entirely in the crude oil exports of 16,369 tons. Refined coconut oil exports of 3,523 tons were only two-thirds of the 1950 tonnage.

North American countries received about 60 percent of the 1951 crude coconut oil shipments, with Cuba again taking the largest quantity. Venezuela took about half of the exports to South America, while almost all of the European shipments went to Germany. The decline in refined coconut oil exports in 1951 was accounted for principally by the decreased volume going to Venezuela.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C..

UNITED STATES: Copra imports, 1951 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1949	1950 1/ 2/	1951 1/
North America.....	253	-	-	-
Asia:				
Indonesia.....	3,163	14,672	-	-
Philippines, Republic of	217,620	411,262	469,966	449,483
Other.....	456	-	-	-
Total.....	221,239	425,934	469,966	449,483
Oceania:				
British Oceania.....	7,120	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	347	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	885	-	-	-
Western Pacific Islands.....	-	2,296	-	-
Total.....	8,352	2,296	-	-
Grand total....	229,844	428,230	469,966	449,483

UNITED STATES: Coconut oil imports, 1951 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1949	1950 1/ 2/	1951 1/
North America:				
Canada.....	-	155	3/	17
Mexico.....	-	7	2	-
Other.....	4	1	-	14
Total.....	4	163	2	31
Europe:				
Czechoslovakia.....	1	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	518	-	-
Total.....	1	518	-	-
Asia:				
Ceylon.....	6	2,007	368	-
Malaya, Federation of.....	-	-	345	-
Philippines, Republic of	171,347	55,430	68,147	56,336
Siam.....	-	33	-	-
Total.....	171,353	57,470	68,860	56,336
Africa.....	-	-	-	-
Other.....	-	-	11	-
Grand total....	171,538	58,151	68,873	56,367

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Crude coconut oil exports,
1951 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average : 1935-39	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
North America:				
Canada.....	3,080	1,635	1,159	2,701
Cuba.....	945	3,169	3,207	3,170
Guatemala.....	64	131	136	288
Mexico.....	358	12	3	1,647
Other.....	234	26	25	1,780
Total.....	4,681	4,973	4,530	9,586
South America:				
Colombia.....	39	99	603	979
Ecuador.....	54	304	4	672
Peru.....	14	106	39	295
Venezuela.....	-	790	1,475	1,901
Other.....	23	74	96	97
Total.....	130	1,373	2,217	3,944
Europe:				
Germany.....	-	14	-	2,350
Other.....	405	584	39	56
Total.....	405	598	39	2,406
Asia.....	4	-	15	403
Africa.....	1	-	-	30
Grand total....	5,221	6,944	6,801	16,369

UNITED STATES: Refined coconut oil exports,
1951 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average : 1935-39	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
North America:				
Canada.....	159	684	921	872
Cuba.....	667	73	131	177
Guatemala.....	19	5	9	10
Other.....	152	84	5	34
Total.....	997	846	1,066	1,093
South America:				
Colombia.....	7	14	6	275
Ecuador.....	6	71	75	190
Peru.....	8	60	61	97
Venezuela.....	-	872	3,524	900
Other.....	70	7	6	22
Total.....	91	1,024	3,672	1,484
Europe:				
Iceland.....	83	154	571	943
Other.....	630	139	21	3
Total.....	713	293	592	946
Asia.....	11	112	18	-
Australia & Oceania....	82	-	-	-
Grand total....	1,894	2,275	5,348	3,523

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED, LINSEED
OIL DECREASE SLIGHTLY IN 1951

The United States exported 3,737,253 bushels of flaxseed and 8,488 short tons of linseed oil in 1951. This is a total in flaxseed equivalent of 4,628,850 bushels or almost 200,000 bushels less than the volume exported in 1950, the decrease occurring in linseed oil. About 73 percent of the flaxseed exports and 56 percent of the oil went to Europe.

UNITED STATES: Flaxseed exports by country of destination,
1951 with comparisons
(Bushels)

Country of destination	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
North and Central America:				
Canada.....	14,024	-	671,124	858,808
Costa Rica.....	349	39	-	547
Cuba.....	361	276	92	286
Mexico.....	1,849	125	-	125
Panama, Republic of.....	28	-	-	-
Other.....	11	-	34	-
Total.....	16,622	440	671,250	859,766
South America:				
Colombia.....	45	-	36	-
Venezuela.....	49	66	-	393
Other.....	9	20	94	-
Total.....	103	86	130	393
Europe:				
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	-	67,862	140,000	1,685,758
France.....	721,600	766,739	-	-
Iceland.....	34	-	-	24
Ireland.....	-	155	-	32,632
Italy.....	-	526,818	-	-
Netherlands.....	600,011	1,630,251	1,866,016	587,607
Norway.....	-	-	671,389	419,343
Switzerland.....	-	-	59,494	-
Trieste.....	-	-	6,712	-
United Kingdom.....	-	-	-	36
Other.....	-	-	39	-
Total.....	1,321,645	2,991,825	2,743,650	2,725,400
Asia 2/.....	310,992	114,607	142,270	151,694
Oceania.....	202	-	-	-
Africa.....	19	-	-	-
Grand total.....	1,649,583	3,106,958	3,557,300	3,737,253

1/ Preliminary. 2/ All to Japan except 7 bushels in 1948.

Compiled from official sources.

The largest single quantity of seed--almost 1.7 million bushels or 45 percent of the total--was purchased by Belgium-Luxembourg. The Netherlands, however, took only about one-third of the average volume of the preceding 2 years. Shipments to Norway also were down somewhat. The only other substantial quantities went to Canada and Japan, 858,808 and 151,694 bushels, respectively.

Western Germany took 3,575 tons of oil or 42 percent of the total. This, however, was a drop of almost one-half from 1950 takings. Purchases by Belgium-Luxembourg also decreased to less than half the previous year. Other sizable tonnages were sent to Cuba, Canada, Switzerland, and Japan (551 tons).

UNITED STATES: Linseed oil exports by country of destination,
1951 with comparisons
(Short tons)

Country of destination	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}	1951 ^{1/}
North and Central America:				
Canada.....	55	48	292	518
Cuba.....	347	68	684	995
El Salvador.....	15	14	15	10
Mexico.....	22	6	178	114
Panama, Republic of.....	15	6	31	13
Other.....	257	137	96	128
Total.....	711	279	1,296	1,778
South America:				
Colombia.....	217	154	569	94
Venezuela.....	147	97	112	54
Other.....	177	81	76	172
Total.....	541	332	757	320
Europe:				
Austria.....	642	850	-	-
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	1	-	1,416	510
France.....	4,418	2/	45	-
Western Germany.....	3,775	129	7,042	3,575
Greece.....	496	4	10	5
Netherlands.....	2,211	7	337	11
Switzerland.....	27	11	38	537
Other.....	117	8	380	154
Total.....	11,687	1,009	9,268	4,792
Asia.....	929	211	712	881
Oceania.....	20	27	16	169
Africa.....	930	56	28	548
Grand total.....	14,818	1,914	12,077	8,488

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

(See LATE NEWS, Page 179, regarding Argentina's new basic price for flaxseed).

PHILIPPINE COPRA SITUATION
MARCH 1952

Philippine production in 1951 of coconut products--copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut--aggregated 1,036,300 long tons, in terms of copra, according to Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attache, Manila. This represents an increase of about 5 percent from the preceding year's total of 991,400 tons, and is only 7 percent below the record-breaking 1947 output of 1,118,000 tons. Although copra and coconut oil output increased from 1950 levels by 10 and 5 percent, respectively, desiccated coconut decreased by 40 percent. As in 1950, almost 90 percent of the total outturn went into international markets and only 10 percent was consumed domestically.

Continued high production may be attributed primarily to generally excellent weather conditions that prevailed over coconut areas during the latter half of 1950 and throughout 1951. While a number of typhoons crossed the country in 1951, these caused no material restriction in production. An unusually strong typhoon did pass through the Visayas last December; this, however, caused only nominal damage to groves and came too late in the year to exert any major influence on the 1951 output. Another factor that boosted production was the excellent prices of copra, especially during the first half of 1951. Improved peace and order also contributed to the increase in production. The more vigorous measures taken to control the kadang-kadang disease, which prevented the spread of the disease and thereby minimized production losses, were also an element.

Copra and coconut oil exports during 1951, of 760,036 and 77,117 tons, respectively, totaled 882,444 tons in copra equivalent or 10 percent more than shipments during 1950. Approximately 50 percent of the total exports came to the United States, compared with 67 percent in 1950. In contrast Europe received 35 percent of all 1951 shipments as compared with only 20 percent in 1950. The decline in exports to the United States is attributed to decreased demand in this country resulting from heavy inventories built in 1950, large supplies of soybean oil, and tallow, the prospect of increased cottonseed oil supplies, and the continually increasing use of detergents. The situation in Europe was different, however. At the start of 1951 stocks were extremely low owing to hand-to-mouth purchasing in preceding years. With the initiation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) rearmament program, copra buying activities had to be accelerated to replenish depleted stockpiles.

Desiccated coconut shipments in 1951 amounted to only 42,082 tons, a severe decline from the all-time record high of 70,485 tons recorded in 1950. The decline in shipments was due mainly to large consumer inventories and low prices in the United States during 1951. Thus, Philippine factories operated on a very much reduced scale or were totally shut down during the year. This situation continues and desiccators are now operating at only 55 percent of capacity.

Consumption of coconut oil in the Philippines in 1951 is tentatively estimated at 65,000 tons in comparison with 65,927 in the preceding year. The slight decline was due mainly to the appreciable backlog of fat and oil products carried over from 1950. This backlog caused a glut in the market during the first half of the year but has now been largely cleared and supplies are down to normal.

The general belief in local trade circles is that only normal quantities of copra are presently held in stock in the Islands. The comparatively good demand from abroad during the past year, the recent decline in prices, and the over-all feeling of uncertainty as to the future trend of the market are factors that have not been conducive to overstocking.

Copra prices in 1951 averaged about the same as during the preceding year with the Manila market averaging 36.06 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$183 per long ton) as against 35.80 pesos (\$182) in 1950. The contrast in the trend of prices as between the first and second half of the year was particularly significant. Prices from January through June were at very high levels, reaching a peak during this period with the mid-February and mid-May quotations reaching 53.50 pesos (\$272). Prices for the first half of the year averaged 42.37 pesos (\$215). Even before the beginning of the second half of the year prices started on a downslide, falling to 39.50 pesos (\$201) at the start of June. This level was more or less maintained throughout the entire second half and continued into the first 2 weeks of 1952. In the third week of January, however, the market again resumed its decline and dropped sharply to about 23 pesos (\$117) at the end of the month. This quotation was the lowest recorded in the open market during postwar, the previous low being 23.75 pesos (\$121) registered in June 1949. In mid-February Manila prices averaged 24 pesos (\$122).

Strong demand and excellent prices during the first half of 1951 were due mainly to 3 factors: (1) the heavy fighting in Korea and the resultant acceleration in overseas stockpiling activities; (2) the reduced cottonseed oil and tallow supply in the United States; and (3) the seasonally low production of coconuts.

The situation during the second half of 1951 was completely different--demand was poor, and prices were down although quite stabilized. The following circumstances contributed to the decline: the success of the United Nations forces in Korea and the initiation of peace talks; heavy overseas inventories; the rise in Indonesian copra exports; the advent of the seasonal period of high coconut production in the Philippines; more ample supplies and lower prices of competing oil products, notably, cottonseed, soybean and tallow in the United States; and the increased use of detergents in the United States. During the period the market remained stable only because of the good demand in Europe brought about by the heavy use of coconut oil in margarine and shortening manufacture.

If the Philippines' production potential for 1952 is fully exploited, a total output of a little over 1,000,000 tons in copra equivalent--or about the same as in 1951--could reasonably be expected, barring unforeseen developments. Whether this potential will be fully exploited, however, will depend largely on market conditions. If prices continue relatively low, it is likely that copra producers will devote their efforts to more lucrative crops and leave their coconut groves unharvested for the time being. This could result in the most unfavorable postwar year experienced by the industry. However, if prices move up to sufficiently favorable levels production of 1,000,000 tons of copra appears probable.

TOBACCO

INDIA'S FLUE-CURED TOBACCO PRODUCTION HIGHER

India's 1951-52 flue-cured leaf production is preliminarily estimated at 21 percent higher than 1950-51, according to the American Embassy, New Delhi.

The country's 1951-52 flue-cured tobacco harvest is tentatively estimated at 102.0 million pounds from 191,000 acres. This compares with the 1950-51 output of 84.0 million pounds from 159,000 acres and the 1949-50 harvest of 70.0 million pounds from 150,000 acres.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S TOBACCO OUTPUT RISES

The Dominican Republic's 1951-52 tobacco production is preliminarily forecast at about 7 percent above the 1950-51 output, according to the American Embassy, Ciudad, Trujillo. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1951 were 10 percent above 1950.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco crop is tentatively forecast at about 48.5 million pounds as compared with a revised estimate of 45.2 million pounds during 1950-51. Earlier estimates of the 1950-51 leaf crop indicated a much smaller outturn due to drought than the revised estimate shows. However, the 1950-51 crop reportedly was damaged by the drought in loss of volume and quality of leaf.

Exports from the Dominican Republic during the 1951 calendar year totaled 35.3 million pounds as compared with 31.9 million pounds in 1950. Spain, the most important 1951 export market, took 14.5 million pounds, or 41 percent of total unmanufactured tobacco exports. France and French possessions were the second most important outlet, taking 8.9 million pounds, or 25 percent. Other Western European countries took the remaining 11.9 million pounds, or 34 percent.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
Alexandria		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	3-6	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari			
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "			
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	Market closed		
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "			
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "			
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "			
Bombay		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	1/ 650.00	17.28	21.27
Broach Vijay, Fine...	"	: "	: "	2/ 860.00	22.86	21.27
Karachi		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine...	3-5	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	94.00	34.46	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine...	"	: "	: "	96.50	35.38	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine:	"	: "	: "	99.00	36.30	13.85
Buenos Aires		:Metric ton				
Type B.....	3-6	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	8000.00	72.58	6.77
Lima		:Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2...	3-4	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	3/ 510.00	32.87	10.66
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	(not quoted)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	3/ 654.00	42.15	11.66
Recife		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	3-6	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	4/ 240.00	39.49	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	(not quoted)		valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	5/ 400.00	65.81	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5....	"	: "	: "	273.00	44.91	3.0% ad
Torreon		:Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	248.00	28.27	5.32
Houston-Galveston-New						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	XXXXX	39.72	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Reported 650.00 to 690.00 (18.34). Ceiling 820.00 (21.80).

2/ Reported 860.00 to 870.00 (23.13). Ceiling 925.00 (24.59).

3/ For delivery out of the next crop.

4/ Seller.

5/ Nominal.

1951-52 SAO PAULO COTTON PRODUCTION
ESTIMATE SHOWS INCREASE

The first official estimate of the 1951-52 cotton crop in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil, placed production at 1,334,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), about 44 percent above the final estimate of 925,000 bales for this same region in 1950-51, according to Hubert Maness, Agricultural Officer, American Consulate General, Sao Paulo. Area planted to cotton in the State of Sao Paulo increased 14 percent from 2,870,000 acres in 1950-51 to 3,260,000 acres in 1951-52. The yields this season are expected to exceed those of 1950-51 due to improved cultural practices, increased use of fertilizers and favorable growing conditions thus far.

BRAZIL: Cotton exports by countries of destination; averages
1934-38 and 1945-49; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51;
August-January 1950-51 and 1951-52

Country of destination	(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1				August-January	
	Averages		1949-50	1950-51	1950-51	1951-52
	1934-38	1945-49				
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Canada.....	.2	16.2	0	1/	1/	0
Cuba.....	0	4.1	0	1/	1/	0
Belgium.....	34.2	70.7	2.5	3.5	0	2/
Czechoslovakia.....	0	7.7	2.9	19.8	12.0	.8
Finland.....	0	10.2	14.0	14.2	4.1	14.4
France.....	92.1	64.1	59.3	112.9	40.0	11.2
Germany.....	331.2	.6	0	41.4	13.4	46.0
Italy.....	38.5	110.5	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.1
Netherlands.....	31.1	43.3	7.1	19.3	0	.2
Norway.....	0	5.0	1.4	1/	0	0
Poland.....	17.3	49.2	10.3	.9	.9	2.6
Portugal.....	20.7	11.2	.3	20.1	7.8	5.1
Spain.....	2.2	136.3	61.8	32.4	19.0	1.8
Sweden.....	4.9	48.5	53.1	24.2	9.3	1.1
United Kingdom.....	230.7	336.8	303.8	249.3	112.7	103.0
China.....	50.1	79.2	0	1/	1/	23.9
India.....	0	7.5	.7	6.0	0	0
Japan.....	200.2	.9	2.2	77.8	40.6	14.2
Chile.....	0	11.5	15.4	2.1	0	0
Colombia.....	.1	17.8	5.6	4.6	2/	0
Uruguay.....	0	7.2	6.4	5.3	5.3	2/
Australia.....	0	25.9	37.6	25.6	4.0	8.8
Other countries.....	11.6	51.7	7.4	32.1	13.8	9.5
Total.....	1,065.1	1,116.1	597.5	696.9	287.3	246.7

1/ If any, included in Other countries.

2/ Less than 500 bales.

For prewar averages see previous tables.

Compiled from Comercio Exterior do Brazil and U.S. Foreign Service reports.

(Text continued on following page)

Prices of Sao Paulo cotton have declined considerably in recent months with the prospect of a large crop. For example, Sao Paulo Type 5 cotton reached a peak equivalent to almost 65 U.S. cents a pound (excluding the export tax of 3 percent ad valorem) on November 14, 1951, declining steadily since that time to 45 cents on February 28, 1952.

Exports of cotton during the 6 months ended January 31, 1952, totaled 247,000 bales, somewhat less than the 287,000 bales exported in the corresponding period of 1950-51. The total of 103,000 bales shipped to the United Kingdom thus far during 1951-52 is slightly below the 112,000 bales exported to that country in the first half of 1950-51. Exports to Western Germany, Finland, and China have shown an increase over 1950-51, while shipments to France, Spain, and Japan have lagged behind the 1950-51 level.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ECONOMIC REPERCUSSIONS OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE OUTBREAK IN CANADA

Canada's \$2 billion livestock industry has been shaken by the announcement in late February of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Saskatchewan. A United States embargo has been placed on Canadian livestock, fresh meat products, and hay and straw.

The disease was first reported in the Regina area as vesicular stomatitis. However, conclusive laboratory evidence changed the diagnosis to foot-and-mouth disease. Canadian officials immediately established a quarantine area consisting of all municipalities (local governmental districts) in which the disease was known or suspected to exist. In early March an additional 50-mile buffer zone was established around the 10-municipality southern Saskatchewan quarantine section. The outward movement of livestock was prohibited from stockyards in Saskatchewan and Manitoba which might have received animals from the infected area. All known shipments of livestock outward from the area previous to the quarantine order were traced and where possible animal contacts were examined for symptoms of the virulent disease. 1,350 animals from the infected area were destroyed the first week. Officials of the Canadian Wheat Board have issued instructions forbidding elevators in the quarantine area to accept deliveries of wheat, oats, barley, rye or flaxseed.

The drastic restrictions imposed by the United States and Canadian governments represent a joint effort to contain the outbreak in as small an area as possible and thus eradicate it more quickly. However, prohibiting the movement of livestock across the border and restricting the normal flow of cattle from the West to the Eastern provinces will probably have a marked effect on the Canadian economy in general. Already local surpluses and shortages of meat products have caused wide fluctuations in prices. In Montreal, retail beef prices increased about 15 cents a pound over night, and in Ottawa an 8-cent a pound price increase for good cuts was fairly common. On the other hand, Calgary prices on all classes of cattle were down approximately \$2 per 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES: Imports of live animals from
Canada, calendar year, 1948-1951.

Classification	1948 1/	1949 1/	1950 1/	1951 1/
	Head	Head	Head	Head
Cattle 2/				
Dutiable-for consumption				
700 pounds and over				
Dairy cows	84,275	49,061	46,591	35,600
Other	214,645	194,916	173,000	117,455
Under 700 pounds				
Under 200 pounds	23,571	41,535	38,985	15,609
200-700 pounds	96,335	126,614	179,709	51,103
Total dutiable	418,826	412,126	438,285	219,767
Free- for breeding	42,853	21,332	22,610	19,120
Total cattle	461,679	433,458	460,895	238,887
Hogs 3/				
For consumption-in thousand pounds	66	10	24	190
For breeding-head	2,028	1,335	865	535
Sheep and lambs 4/				
For consumption	50,517	38,562	96,546	5/ 13,739
For breeding	3,886	2,684	3,337	5/ 2,476
Total sheep	54,403	41,246	99,883	5/ 16,215

1/ Preliminary - subject to revision

2/ The Canadian embargo on the exports of slaughter and feeder cattle, effective mid-June 1942, was removed on August 16, 1948.

3/ Exports of live hogs were made subject to license on July 23, 1941. On May 3, 1951, export permits for live hogs were authorized.

4/ The Canadian embargo on the exports of sheep and lambs was removed on August 3, 1948. The export controls on sheep and lambs were in effect since October 1942, except for the period September 29, 1944 until July 6, 1945, when Canadian meat rationing was re-instituted.

5/ January-November only.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, March 4, 1952.

Although it will take time to clarify the extent and seriousness of the situation, the detection of the disease has had immediate and disquieting effects throughout Canada. The United States embargo alone means the loss of an export trade which last year totalled \$130 million in meat and livestock sales. Beef cattle numbers on Canadian farms showed an upward trend during 1951, and hog producers are expecting a 22 percent increase in the spring pig crop. If the embargo continues beyond 6 months, this increase in production will inevitably result in a large surplus of meat products during 1952.

The Federal government has not approved a support price for beef, but informed officials indicate that such action may be necessary by fall. Heavy seasonal marketings of cattle will not begin again for about 6 months. If the United States import ban has not been modified by that time, farmers will be urged to hold their cattle off the market as long as possible. Cattle shipments from the Western provinces are expected to return to normal as soon as routing difficulties are overcome. As retail prices will likely decrease, domestic consumption should increase. No large beef surplus is expected.

UNITED STATES: Imports of meat from Canada,
calendar year, 1948-1951:

Classification	1948 1/	1949 1/	1950 1/	1951 1/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
<u>Beef and veal 2/</u>				
Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen	66,691	67,828	52,474	74,429
Veal, fresh, chilled or frozen	4,944	6,706	9,531	7,289
Beef, canned	183	287	158	125
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	935	16	6	269
Total beef and veal	72,753	74,837	62,169	82,112
<u>Pork 3/</u>				
Fresh, chilled or frozen	293	366	3,756	9,766
Hams, shoulders, bacon, not cooked	120	14	4,899	4,195
Hams, shoulders, bacon, n.e.s.	96	225	5,372	7,734
Pork, pickled, salted, not cooked	29	18	413	254
Pork, pickled, salted, n.e.s.	55	63	304	359
Sausage, excl. fresh, frozen hams, etc.	4/	4/	4/ 13	16
Sausage, excl. fresh, frozen pork, n.e.s.	4/	4/	4/ 22	62
Total pork	593	686	14,779	22,386
<u>Mutton and lamb 5/</u>				
Mutton, fresh, chilled or frozen	360	169	63	30
Lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen	2,487	3,472	2,699	2,684
Total mutton and lamb	2,847	3,641	2,762	2,714

1/ Preliminary - subject to revision.

2/ The Canadian embargo on exports of beef and veal, effective in March 1942, was removed on August 16, 1948.

3/ The Canadian embargo on exports of pork products to countries other than the United Kingdom and British possessions, effective November 1, 1941, was removed on January 1, 1951.

4/ Not separately classified prior to May 30, 1950.

5/ The Canadian embargo on exports of mutton and lamb, effective since 1942, was removed on August 3, 1948.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, March 4, 1952.

Hogs are the problem. Canada expected to market approximately 35 million pounds of pork in the United States during 1952. Now the estimated surplus over domestic needs has been revised upward to 50 million pounds. The Canadian Agricultural Prices Support Board was authorized starting February 16, 1952, to buy any balanced surplus of the 5 standard domestic pork cuts held by Federally inspected plants through September 30, 1952, at 36½ cents per pound. Officials state that the policy will stand for the present but may be changed to include other pork products before September. The domestic per capita consumption of pork was at a record 66 pounds during 1951 and it is not probable that it could again increase substantially. It is conceivable that relatively large shipments to Great Britain of Wiltshire sides at salvage prices may be considered by the Board to off-set the surplus. Packing firms are investigating the possibility of increasing the production of such processed pork products as would be acceptable to the United States.

In an effort to delay hog marketings, Canadian hog grading regulations have been amended. No premium is granted for hogs under 200 pounds live-weight. Grade A hogs are placed at 200 to 240 pounds and Grade B, 241 pounds or above.

Preliminary data reveal that only 239,000 head of cattle, including breeding stock, were imported from Canada by the United States in 1951 against 460,895 head in 1950. A similar sharp drop in sheep imports was registered. United States imports of Canadian beef, however, increased slightly from 62 million pounds in 1950 to around 82 million in 1951. Pork imports rose from over 14 million in 1950 to 22 million in 1951. Lamb and mutton shipments remained approximately the same.

CANADIAN POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1951

Egg production in Canada during 1951 totaled 364.6 million dozens (farm production was 333.4 million dozen), a 9 percent increase over the 1950 production of 333.5 million dozen. The total Canadian chick hatch during the 1950-51 season (September-August) was up 34 percent over the 1949-50 season and was estimated to be 84 million birds. Poultry meat production during 1951 is estimated at 306 million pounds as compared to 296 million pounds in 1950.

Total egg and poultry exports were again drastically reduced with only 6.7 million dozen eggs (shell equivalent) and 1.2 million pounds of poultry meat being shipped from Canada during 1951. Egg exports to the United States in 1951 were 4,687,000 dozen compared to 4,709,988 dozen in 1950. During the first 7 weeks of 1952, egg exports to the United States were 349,560 dozen compared to 1,984,140 dozen for the same period in 1951. However, total imports of fresh poultry from the United States to Canada in 1951 jumped to 6.6 million pounds as compared to 1.6 million pounds in 1950. Imports of eggs in 1951 were 3,330,000 dozen compared to 897,000 in 1950.

The current marketing situation for eggs and poultry remains good despite a recent drop in egg prices to near support level (38 cents per dozen). The effects of the expected 15 percent increase in poultry and egg supplies on prices will be somewhat offset by a continued strong domestic demand and Western Hemisphere exports.

UPWARD REVISION OF ARGENTINE EXCHANGE RATE FOR FROZEN COOKED BEEF

The Argentine Ministry of Finance announced on February 27, 1952 that the preferential exchange rate of 750 pesos to 100 U.S. dollars henceforth would be applied to exports of frozen cooked beef. The previous rate was 500 pesos to 100 U.S. dollars.

There has been a growing interest among United States manufacturers of soup and processed foods in this speciality item from Argentina. The present revision of the exchange rate is designed to encourage exports and to develop further the United States market.

For other meat items, the applicable exchange rates remain 750 pesos to 100 U.S. dollars for canned meats and 500 pesos for chilled, frozen, and cured meats.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CEYLON IMPORTS LESS RICE IN 1951

Rice imports into Ceylon in 1951 totaled 887 million pounds compared with 1,098 million pounds in the preceding year. All imports during the year were from Burma and Pakistan in contrast with other post-war years, when imports were obtained from other surplus rice countries, as Thailand, Brazil, Egypt, and Italy. The total imports were 73 percent of the average (1935-39) volume taken before the war.

CEYLON: Rice imports by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Country of origin	Average : 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Burma	1/ 985:	318:	674:	609:	897:	831
Thailand	202:	0:	23:	119:	140:	0
Indochina	23:	0:	0:	0:	0:	0
Brazil	0:	177:	39:	0:	0:	0
Egypt	0:	79:	181:	111:	62:	0
Other countries	8:	15:	0:2/	49:3/	4/	55
Total	1,218:	589:	917:	889:	1,098:	887

1/ Burma and British India. 2/ From Italy. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 4/ From Pakistan.

Ceylon Customs Returns.

THAILAND'S RICE EXPORTS

LARGER IN 1951

Near-record rice exports from Thailand in 1951 totaled 3,400 million pounds, an increase of around 150 million from 1950, according to preliminary trade data. These exports, the largest since 1940, reflect a steady increase in postwar availabilities since 1947, and approach the largest exports from that country in prewar years. Record exports of 4,070 million pounds were shipped in 1935, and 3,770 million pounds were exported in 1940.

THAILAND: Exports of milled rice, by country of destination,
average 1936-40, annual 1947-51

Country of destination	Average : 1936-40	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 <u>1/</u>
	: Million : : pounds	: Million : : pounds	: Million : : pounds	: Million : : pounds	: Million : : pounds	: Million : : pounds
Borneo	7	57	23	55	67	68
Ceylon	111	0	23	192	67	0
China	71	278	484	173	<u>2/</u> 58	0
Hong Kong	630	85	132	118	295	235
India	77	69	365	692	194	507
Indonesia	26	96	173	299	210	411
Japan	193	0	0	181	721	782
Malaya	1,118	169	342	575	888	801
Manchuria	24	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	52	39	132	83	14	243
Belgium	64	0	0	3	10	38
Germany	62	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands	82	0	14	52	163	133
United Kingdom	75	0	10	58	66	1
Africa	86	0	0	0	<u>3/</u> 112	<u>3/</u> 43
Cuba	176	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	0	0	43	0	66	80
Portuguese Macao	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	101	<u>4/</u>
Damaged & C grade	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	138	124	<u>4/</u>
Other countries	66	54	49	61	<u>5/</u> 114	86
Total	2,920	847	1,790	2,680	3,270	3,429

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Via Hong Kong. 3/ Near East and Africa.

4/ If any, not separately reported. 5/ Includes 13 million pounds to Canada, 10 million to other European countries, and 3 million pounds to Latin America.

Compiled from official statistics.

BURMA INCREASES RICE EXPORTS

Burma's rice exports in 1951 of 2,800 million pounds increased around 200 million pounds from the preceding year, and were the largest in postwar years, according to preliminary trade data. Exports of approximately 125 million pounds of rice bran were shipped principally to the United Kingdom, Malaya, Belgium and France.

BURMA: Rice (milled) exports, by country of destination,
average 1936-40, annual 1947-51

Country of destination	Average : 1936-40 :	1947 :	1948 :	1949 :	1950 <u>1/</u> :	1951 <u>1/</u> :
	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :	Million : pounds :
India	3,532 :	767 :	1,110 :	837 :	426 :	682 :
Ceylon	807 :	246 :	684 :	594 :	942 :	834 :
Malaya	508 :	298 :	443 :	326 :	59 :	140 :
Indonesia	156 :	106 :	132 :	297 :	436 :	443 :
Borneo	<u>2/</u> :	10 :	23 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :
Hong Kong	<u>2/</u> :	207 :	82 :	38 :	18 :	<u>2/</u> :
China	117 :	126 :	136 :	89 :	68 :	<u>2/</u> :
Korea	(233 :	0 :	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :
Japan	<u>3/</u> (:	0 :	<u>2/</u> :	122 :	379 :	336 :
Pakistan	<u>4/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	125 :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :
United Kingdom	128 :	6 :	76 :	63 :	17 :	74 :
Other Europe	497 :	0 :	5 :	<u>2/</u> :	52 :	<u>2/</u> :
Mauritius	61 :	0 :	25 :	<u>2/</u> :	49 :	<u>2/</u> :
French & Port. India . . .	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	46 :	<u>2/</u> :
Near East	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	<u>2/</u> :	98 :	75 :
Other countries	465 :	13 :	9 :	141 :	49 :	237 :
Total	6,504 :	1,779 :	2,725 :	2,632 :	2,639 :	2,821 :

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately reported. 3/ To Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

4/ Included in imports into India.

State Agricultural Marketing Board of Burma.

ARGENTINA SETS HIGHER GRAIN PRICES

Argentine grain producers will receive substantially increased prices for grains grown in 1952-53, according to a recent announcement. Prices are based on grain delivered in bags at Buenos Aires. The price for wheat was announced at 50 pesos per 100 kilograms, which is the equivalent of \$2.72 per bushel in United States currency. This contrasts with the price of \$1.85 for wheat of the current crop.

The early announcement of increased prices gives growers an opportunity to take this into account in formulating seeding plans. The increase is believed sufficient to provide an incentive for increased acreage during the coming season. Grain acreage, which has been declining since the war years, reached its lowest point in 1951 when unfavorable weather, in addition to dissatisfaction with prices, made further reductions.

The new basic price set for rye was 42 pesos (\$2.13 per bushel). This is 50 percent above the rate for the current season. Producers are to receive 38 pesos (\$1.10 per bushel) for oats and 43 pesos (\$1.87) for barley. These are increases of 49 and 45 percent, respectively, compared with basic prices paid this year. No price has been announced for corn for which, however, planting will not begin until September.

L A T E N E W S

(Continued from Page 179)

An agreement has been reached between the Governments of Egypt and Czechoslovakia for the exchange of cotton for sugar. Czechoslovakia will supply Egypt with 20,000 metric tons of sugar (about 44 million pounds) at LE 64 per ton (8.37 U.S. cents a pound) delivered at Alexandria beginning March 1, 1952. In payment for the sugar Egypt will open credits in favor of Czechoslovakia totaled LE 1,300,000 (\$3.7 million) to be used by Czechoslovakia before August 31, 1952, to purchase Egyptian cotton on the open market. At current prices for Fully Good Ashmouni cotton these prices would purchase about 11,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross).

